

TERMS. One dollar and seventy-five cents per annum, in advance. Two dollars, if paid within the year; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment is delayed beyond the year.
Single copies, four cents.
Any person who will obtain six good subscribers shall be entitled to a seventh copy for one year.
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
53- Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

JOHN PRINTING,
Such as Catalogues, Wedding and Visiting and Business Cards, Shop and Hand Bills, Blanks, &c., &c., Neatly executed at short notice.

MAINE FARMER.

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."
Biographical Sketches of Agriculturists.—No. 1.
BY THE EDITOR.

We propose, from time to time, as we may find leisure and material, to give biographical sketches of those individuals who have lived in former times and were devoted, more or less, to the improvement of Agriculture. We shall not be guided by any arrangement of time or place, as it is not intended to give any thing like a chronological order of such worthy men. We shall introduce them as they come.

BREKENHOFF. History informs us that one of the greatest traits in the character of Frederic the Great, King of Prussia, was the interest he took in agriculture; and the agricultural improvements which he made, or caused to be made, in his dominions, continue to this day, and constitute an imperishable monument to his memory. The agent by which all these great improvements were brought about, was Brekenhoff. He was the master spirit who devised many of the great undertakings, and by the aid of the powers which were furnished by the King, carried out and established his beneficial plans for the good of the people. This Brekenhoff was one of those men who oftentimes arise, and by the energy of strong native talents, exercised under the dictates of strong common sense, accomplish much, although deprived of the advantages which early education give. It is said that he could hardly write his name, yet, by constant and assiduous attention to business, he carried forward, in a correct and systematic manner, operations of uncommon magnitude and importance.

We find it stated, that as soon as the King had finished the wars in which he found himself involved, he turned his attention to the reclaiming of what was called the marshes, or flat countries. He assigned the sum of three millions of livres (\$545,454) for this purpose, and employed Brekenhoff to expend the same, which was employed in building houses and reviving agriculture. He also gave, to be distributed by him, 6342 horses and 68,866 sheep. Under the active superintendence of this man, three large marshes were drained and rendered dry and habitable, affording, by their fertility, sustenance to thousands and thousands of human beings. One of these marshes, called the Netzbuch, near Driesen, contained 15,133 acres, upon which were established 36 colonies, consisting of 600 families and 3920 persons. These received 435 horses and 2236 head of cattle.

The second marsh was called the Friedbergerbruch, formed by the Netze. This contained 4564 acres of land. Upon this he established four colonies, containing 221 families or 971 persons. To these he distributed 164 horses with 829 head of horned cattle.

The third marsh was called the Warta-bruch, on the banks of the river Warta. It contained 25,040 acres, on which he settled 1670 families or 7438 persons, to whom he distributed 716 horses and 4540 horned cattle. These made a total of 44,747 acres of land, reclaimed and made fertile, on which were soon settled 2581 families containing 11,429 souls, 1315 horses, and 7605 head of cattle. These people came, principally, from Germany, and it is said that, in addition to what was thus given them as an encouragement, they either brought with them, or soon had, a capital of 217,684 crowns. What a change was here in these, until then, useless and desolate regions, now, by the judicious application of a regenerating industry, peopled with life and pleasure and happiness. And this was brought about by the energetic agency of an humble individual, applying, with singular skill and judgment, the capital with which his monarch furnished him. He had been a page to the old Prince of Dessau, by whom he was so much beloved that he kept him in that capacity to the age of twenty-five years. He was afterwards what was called in that country, Grand Ecuier, to this same prince, who brought him up like a child of nature, as indeed he himself was, destitute of education, as far as literature was concerned, but thoroughly acquainted with things and practical action.

He made him administrator of his finances, but when the King had become acquainted with him, he called him to the office of privy councillor of his finances, and entrusted him with the vast improvements which we have mentioned. Such was his skill in finances, that, although he had but 30 sous (15 cents) when he commenced his services as page to Prince Dessau, during the seven years' war, he accumulated, by undertaking to supply the army, above 500,000 livres, equal to \$80,909.

Mirabeau, in speaking of this man, observed that—
"Called into the king's territories, Brekenhoff, without loss of time, formed a just idea of the provinces committed to his care; he proposed every improvement practicable; among others, the draining of the marshes; for, illiterate as he was, he had most of the knowledge requisite for a great engineer in hydraulics. Matern, a person deeply versed in this science, had been guilty of some malpractices in the service of Prussia, and had taken refuge in Dessau, where the prince concealed him for two years, when his asylum being discovered, he was obliged to give him up to Frederic. Brekenhoff cultivated the friendship of Matern during his abode at Dessau, and acquired from him some practical knowledge of hydraulics. Brekenhoff could only be accused, in general, of an ignorance of letters, if one may be allowed the expression, for few men had more knowledge of things; and if the use of science is but to arrive at this end, the words ignorant and learned are abused."

When first Brekenhoff entered into the service of Frederic II, his old friend Matern still lived in the fortress, where the king had shut him up. Brekenhoff solicited his release, assuring the king that this man would be of infinite service in the



A Family Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, General Intelligence, &c.

VOL. XIII. AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1845. NO. 5.

projected drainages; he obtained it; but Matern treated that he might be suffered to pass the remainder of his life quietly in the prison where he had been confined so long, and the king could not refuse him this melancholy favor; Brekenhoff, therefore, conducted the work alone.
"Brekenhoff projected the canal of Bromberg, and executed it; we shall, hereafter, have occasion to speak of the consequences of this important work; he had known how to acquire the love of the people of Dessau; he acquired that of the King of Prussia's subjects also; his strict justice, his humanity, his generosity deserved it in the highest degree. He, above all, proved himself the particular benefactor of the country he was employed to reclaim, by his trials of cultivation and experiments in agriculture, which he afterwards left to the farmers, of all ranks, to take advantage of; he improved the breed of horses in the district of Netze, where he established, at a great expense, studs, which are, to this day, the best in the king's dominions."

He labored in the same manner to perfect the breed of bullocks, of hogs, and particularly of sheep, for which purpose he sent six rams from England, only one of which he got, and paid 300 ducats for it. He succeeded in establishing the breed of buffaloes in the New Marsh; he would have done the same with camels, but this attempt was fruitless. He introduced into the same province the culture of the wheat of Archangel; of wheat, a plant from which a blue color like indigo is derived; of hops, of cummin, of English peas, of turnips, &c. Many of these cultures have much contributed to improve the condition of Pomerania and the New Marsh. Such were the labors of Brekenhoff, whom we have called a praiseworthy man, but whom we ought, perhaps, to have called a great man. Let others relate the skillful marches of armies, conducted by illustrious warriors to the scenes of desolation and carnage, which Brekenhoff repaired; we do not envy them their honors."

New Theory of Mildew.
We find it stated in the Canadian Agricultural Journal, that Mr. Haywood, lecturer on Chemistry at the Sheffield (England) Medical School, recently gave a lecture before the Norton Farmers' Club, wherein, among other things, he advanced what is a new theory for the formation of honey-dew and mildew.

Our readers are aware that many theories have been advanced. Some attribute it to one thing and some to another. Mr. Haywood explains the phenomenon in this way. Mildew is caused by the rapid evaporation of water from the leaves of plants after a wet spring, when the salts the water contained were left on the surface of such plants as were already matured, while others, which were in a growing state, appropriated them to their uses.

Honey-dew was caused by an excess of carbon in the plant, which could only occur in dry weather, when the other ingredients could not be furnished for it to combine with.

Rot in Potatoes.
DR. HOLMES.—Sir: I have read, not only in your paper, but some others, several theories respecting the rot in the potato; and as none has exactly met my views, I have, therefore, ventured to advance one of my own; and if you should deem it worth any thing, you may give it a place in your columns. It is proper that I should here observe, that my knowledge is very circumscribed, and the premises on which I have founded my theory, should not receive but little weight. But as the potato furnishes such a supply of sustenance for both man and animals, it seems to be of importance, that every thing in regard to it, should be entitled to some consideration. Some of my crop of potatoes last year had about half the usual number in a hill, and many of them nearly twice as large as common. As far as my information has extended, this was the case generally. At any rate, potatoes, last season, were larger than common, and fewer in a hill. The first question is, why were so few potatoes in a hill last year? I kept no journal of the weather for the past season, and therefore am not able to say what was the cause that so few potatoes grew in a hill. To have accounted for this anomaly in any satisfactory manner, one ought to have kept a hygrometer to ascertain the humidity of the atmosphere—a thermometer to indicate the changes of temperature, and a barometer to determine the weight of the air—but as this was not done, you must pardon me if I guess the cause. Then if you allow me to guess, I will say it was a dry spell of weather which took place about the time that potatoes were setting. And I think I can put this down as the cause, without indulging in more hypothesis than others have who have written on this subject. The reason why I believe dry weather was the cause of so few potatoes in a hill, is, that some of my potatoes which were planted early, were about the same as in common years, whilst others, planted later, were few in number and very large. I understand that it is generally acknowledged, that most of the past season was as favorable, if not more so, for the growth of potatoes as any which we have had for some years. It is very reasonable to suppose, that if a dry or unfavorable spell of weather lessened the number of potatoes in a hill, and a very favorable time immediately succeeded for their growth, their size would increase in the inverse proportion to their number. This is made evident from the fact, that when we wish to facilitate the growth of fruit, a portion of the branches of the fruit tree must be pruned, and part of the fruit plucked off—in this way a greater quantity of sap will be supplied to the fruit that remains. The pruning of fruit trees is principally designed to limit the production of fruit to the quantity that can be properly nourished by the plant. Much attention has recently been drawn to the fact that the produce of potatoes may be much increased by plucking off the blossoms from the plants producing them—a result consistent with the above theory. Hence it is manifest, that if all the nourishment designed for a hill of potatoes was bestowed on six potatoes instead of twelve

in a hill, the size of those six would be doubled, and the result might be a kind of obesity or morbid fatness, and not natural potatoes. Their juices would not be natural and pure, nor would their constituent principles be sufficiently digested—their sugar, starch, gum, &c., would not be perfectly balanced, and therefore rendered susceptible of decay. The least deviation from the natural proportion of the elements of vegetable substances will give them a tendency to dissolution; for the organs of a plant measure out the proportion of its ingredients far more accurately than can be done by any operation in infinite arithmetic. And it is astonishing to know, that the most exact analysis of vegetable substances, possessing the most opposite characteristics, detects no other difference than some hundreds more or less, in the proportion of their elements. And, therefore, the vegetable physiologist must be as careful and as accurate in his calculations of vegetable proportions as the mathematician in his diagrams or converging series. There is another fact which I will here mention, though not particularly belonging to the subject, yet it will go to show to what wonderful accuracy the laws of both organic and inorganic combinations are bound. It was formerly supposed that when two elements combine in the same ratio, they must always give rise to the same compound; but it has of late been discovered that this is not always the case. For instance, the acids of the apple and the lemon—the first called the malic and the other the citric acid, are composed of the very same elements, in the same proportion, yet they are very different acids. The malic acid is composed of four proportions of carbon, two of hydrogen, and four of oxygen, and so also is the citric acid, and it is so of many other substances I could name. Thus, substances may consist of the same ingredients, in the same proportion, and yet differ essentially in their properties. This fact is only given to show with what nicety the laws of vegetable organization are regulated. The substances which constitute the principal mass of every vegetable are compounds of carbon with oxygen and hydrogen in the proper relative proportions for forming water. Woody fibre, starch, sugar and gum, for example, are such compounds of carbon with the elements of water; but in a preternatural growth of a plant or a root, these proportions will be disturbed, and the character of the body will be changed, and made liable to decomposition. It is well known to every well read chemist, that the potato after becoming ripe, and being gathered, absorbs oxygen and forms carbonic acid by a union of oxygen with a portion of its carbon; or, in other words, emits carbonic acid. Is it not reasonable then to conclude, that when such a chemical process is constantly going on in the ripe potato, in its natural condition, that decomposition or decay should, in a certain extent, take place, when its condition is unnatural? I believe it will be found that the rot is principally confined to potatoes of a large growth, or where their size is greater than usual. Hence I declare the following conclusion—that the rot in the potato is caused by a preternatural growth or morbid fatness, whereby its oxygen and hydrogen do not exist in it, in the exact proportion as in water, and therefore rendered subject to decay.

JOHN S. LYNDE.
Norrledgeock, Jan. 17, 45.

Plaster and Ashes for Corn.
To the N. Y. Farmer's Club:
GENTLEMEN.—Last August, when on a visit to Newmarket, New Jersey, as advertised through the columns of the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic, I noticed a field of corn thrifflily growing excepting two rows which were of but indifferent growth. Requesting, in your name, a careful comparative measurement of the produce, I am pleased to state that the friendly farmer has caused a report of his crop to be sent me. The corn upon the principal part of the field had been dressed with a mixture of ashes and plaster formed in the proportion of two bushels of ashes and one of plaster—half a gill of this mixture was applied to each hill of corn mentioned. The two rows excepted were not dressed with the ashes and plaster. The report states that—
From 49 hills, with plaster and ashes, he gathered 21-2 bushels of corn in the ear.
From 49 hills, without any manure whatever, he gathered 11-4 bushels of corn in the ear.

It may be well to state that this corn was grown upon a grass and clover field. The experiment was made by Mr. Manning Randolph, of Newmarket, N. J. [N. Y. Farmer.] F. M. B.

MAPLE SUGAR. My manner of making sugar is, to have tubs, and all connected with sugar-making, clean and sweet. My next object is, to boil as soon as possible after the sap has run from the trees. In clarifying, I use for 50 lbs. of sugar one pint of skimmed milk, put into the syrup when cold, and put over a moderate fire until it rises, which should occupy 30 or 40 minutes, then skim and boil until it will grain; after which I turn it into a tub, and after two or three weeks bore a hole in the bottom of the tub, and turn on a little cold water; and in a few days the molasses will drain out, and leave the sugar dry, light, and white.

ALFRED FITCH.
We can bear testimony to the excellence of Mr. Fitch's sugar, having eaten it at his house with strawberries and cream, and seen it exhibited at the State and Monroe Co. Fairs. The operation is simple and effective, and well worth the notice of sugar makers. [Genesee Farmer.]

CUT WORMS.—To the remark that "cut-worms may be destroyed by continued tillage and a naked and open soil," I beg to say, the cut-worm would not be found in corn, were it not planted in sward or soil land. They are the progeny of a species of beetle or other insect, which could never propagate its kind without the aid of dung, which is found in grass-fields, that have been fed by horses or cattle, and in this they enclose their eggs or eggs and sink them a given distance below the surface; hence, an autumnal or winter plowing of such land destroys them, by exposure to the rains and frosts of that inclement season; a doctrine which has at last met with the concurrence of every practical man among us. [Cor. of the Boston Cultivator.]

FAST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Governor, with advice of Council, has fixed upon Thursday, April 17, 1845, as the day for the annual fast.

Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

Statements on Crops.
Potatoes.

To the Committee on Crops.
GENTLEMEN.—Having made an entry for the Society's premium on potatoes, I shall attempt to give you a statement of my management with one acre of land. In the fall of 1842 I broke up a piece of sward land in my mowing field that had been cropped with the scythe about 8 years, and did not yield over one half a ton per acre. In the spring of '43 I sowed it to oats, and the September following I plowed in the stubble. In the spring of '44 I hauled on six cords of unfertilized manure and dropped it in heaps, then spread it over the surface, and harrowed it and sowed plowed it; I then spread on two cords more where it was needed and gave it a thorough harrowing, and furrowed the rows about 2-1/2 feet apart. I selected forty bushels of the largest red potatoes from the cellar, dropping them one in a hill about two feet apart. I hoed them once and put a spoonful of plaster to a hill. I harvested from that acre five hundred and fifteen bushels of red potatoes. The expense of the crop did not exceed that of a smaller one.

FRANCIS HUNT, JR.
Readfield, Dec. 20, 1844.

Turnips.
To the Committee on Crops.

Having had some experience in raising turnips for some fifteen years past, I have concluded to give you a brief statement of the method I have pursued the past season, and which has proved equally successful for several years. In 10th month, 1843, 90 rods of land was yielded over nights for three weeks with 100 sheep, whilst feeding with turnip tops from an adjoining field. 24th of 5th month, '44, I turned over the sward to the depth of about 7 inches, and sowed 280 sheep and lands 5 nights in the week until 25th 6th month, which I harrowed with a heavy harrow, and laid it out in rows 26 inches lengthwise and 13 inches crosswise, seeds were dropped where the lines intersected, and were covered with a small handful of leached ashes, in a few days three pecks of plaster were sowed broadcast, and in about three weeks the plants were thinned to one in a place. On the 9th of the 8th month the cultivator was passed between the wide rows and followed by the hand and hoe to stir the earth and cut away the weeds near the plants that had escaped the cultivator. Nothing more was done until the 30th of 10th month, when there were harvested 350 bushels.

24th of 5th month, 1844, plowed 72 rods of green sward adjoining rutu bags. 25th of 6th month commenced yarding flag 5 nights in the week. 10th of 7th month harrowed and dropped English turnip seed in rows 13 inches asunder either way, covered by drawing a light hand brush of birch tops. Sowed 3 pecks of plaster, and by the time the largest leaves were the size of a shilling the plants were thinned to two in a place. 58th of 10th month, 300 bushels were harvested.

LABOR EXPENDED ON RUTA BAGAS.—One man and boy one-half day with span of horses plowing. One-half day one man to follow the plow with a crowbar, to dig stones. One-half day one boy to bear on plow beam—ground very stony. One-half day man and boy with horses dragging off stones. Three hours man and two boys, with horse and cart hauling stones. Three hours man and horses harrowing. One-half day three hands planting. Boys one-half day thinning. Five days labor men and boys harvesting. One day horse and cart. One-half day oxen and cart hauling near one-half mile to cellar. Twenty-five bushels leached ashes, nine shillings. Three pecks of plaster, one shilling six pence.

LABOR EXPENDED ON ENGLISH FLAT TURNIPS.—Nearly 1-2 day 3 hands and horses plowing and digging stones. Four hours, two hands and horses hauling stones and harrowing. Three hours, five hands, planting. One-half day, boys thinning. One and one-half day, two men and two boys harvesting and hauling to cellar with horse. Three pecks of plaster.

I have not put down any price for labor, as it might not suit every meridian; but at my own estimate they will not cost more than 4 cents per bushel, allowing all the expense of removing stones, cost of ashes and plaster to go against this year's crop, which you will agree with me should not; and further, I am satisfied that the increased productivity of the land will in a few years remunerate all expenses of turnip crop. I offer them for premium. I have raised larger crops in years past, than the present, by reason of more favorable soil to operate upon. This year the land was an old rye field, worn out some thirty years since, by several years' successive cropping, until it became exhausted, and it was then left without stocking down to grass. Of late years it has produced a small kind of rye grass, ripe and dried up before midsummer. I anticipate a good crop of wheat next year, and heavy crops of hay, without further dressing. The machine used for marking off rows is made by boring five one inch holes, thirteen inches apart in a small joint; into these drive hard wood pins five inches long; opposite these pins or teeth, at an angle of twenty or thirty degrees to them, and near the centre of the joint, bore two holes and put in old plow handles or other crooked sticks, to be used for handles; and lastly, fasten a small rope to each end of the joint for a man to draw by, and it is ready for marking off the narrow way for ruta bagas, and both ways for English turnips. Drive out every second tooth to mark the wide rows for ruta bagas. This answers a better purpose for new land than any seed sower I have ever seen.

Potatoes.
In some of the agricultural papers I have lately seen statements of extra crops of potatoes that fell short of mine, and thereby I am induced to give you some account of my crop.

On five acres, more or less, (I think it will not vary much either way, though I cannot tell raised below the snow is on the ground) we raised 1340 bushels, besides several cartloads, about 150 bushels more, that were sorted out at digging time, of which no account was kept. The soil was a heavy loam, except about one acre of gravelly and sandy loam, and had been a mowing field for years previous. In the fall of '43 long manure from the sheep shed, that had been yarded with cattle through the summer, was spread on one acre, and turned under to the depth of 7 inches. The spring following straw manure from yards and stables was spread on most of the other four acres, and plowed from seven to eight inches. The roller followed, then the harrow lengthwise and crosswise; shoal furrows were made about three feet asunder, and halves of chennago, mountain cress, and chistics were dropped within fourteen to sixteen inches; white bluesies (whole) same distance; robans (halves) two feet apart, and covered with horse-plow, which is easily done, letting the horse travel to the left of the row, length-

ening the draft chain one or more feet than is usual in other plowing. Let the plowman incline the plow to the right, or furrow board so much as to prevent the point from running more than an inch or two deep, and it will cover the potatoes in the very best manner.

As soon as the plants broke ground the single horse cultivator was passed between the rows, and close to them, so as to stir the earth quite up to the potatoes.

When they had attained to suitable size for hoeing, a single horse, double furrow board plow was run between the rows, and hands followed with hoes to clear out the plants and draw an inch or two of the top of the furrows to them, leaving an entire flat ridge to retain moisture.

The first part of 8th month the straggling weeds were pulled from the ridges, and cut with a sharp hoe between them, to prevent their going to seed, and this ended the process of cultivation. In harvesting they were carefully sorted, except such as were for stock.

I may mention that we have not seen the least symptom of the disease, in our crop, so much complained of in almost all parts of the country. We raised 80 bushels of carrots and 75 of beets on so small a patch of ground as to bar them from premiums; and as I do not see or hear of much interest taken in this county, to raise them for stock, I will not trouble you with any remarks on the mode of cultivation, although I may just say that we have raised them some years past, for our horses and cows, and consider them a valuable crop for that purpose.

I remain, Gentlemen, your friend,
MOSES TABER.
Vassalboro', 12th month, 30th, 1844.

Pumpkins.
To the Committee on Crops.

The piece of land on which I raised the pumpkins which I entered for the Society's premium, was plowed in the fall of 1842, and sowed to barley in 1843. The stubble was plowed and harrowed last spring, and furrowed in rows four feet apart, and two small loads of my best manure was spread in the furrows, and covered with a plow by two furrows. The ridges were then rubbed down by hauling a large drag over them lengthwise. The rows were again marked out, where the manure was placed to receive the seed, about one inch and a half deep. The seeds were then sowed all along in the rows, with corn. After the boys had done eating them the pumpkins and corn were thinned, and hoed three times. They produced 273 bushels, as near as we could ascertain by measuring in carts.

The corn was the best I raised; there was probably not less than 25 bushels on the half acre.

The additional expense of cultivating the piece, on account of the pumpkins, I estimate at \$2 00
Extra manure, 4 00
Harvesting, 1 50
Total of value, \$7 50
Total of cost, 7 60
Total of profit, \$6 15

Value of 273 bushels of pumpkins, at five cents per bushel, \$13 65
JOHN KEZER.
Winthrop, Nov. 14, 1844.

Carrots.
To the Committee on Crops.

The land on which the crop of carrots grew, which I entered for the Society's premium, was manured, mostly, by being used as a yard in which to feed my sheep. Of course the quantity of manure that it received cannot be ascertained. Where it was not made rich enough by the sheep, manure was plowed in.

A part of it had been a garden, and was plowed early in the spring; and a part was green sward, plowed and manured with fine manure, immediately before sowing. It was sowed the 13th of June, in rows about 14 inches apart, with half a pound of seed.

It produced 207 bushels, exclusive of a supply for the table, which had been used without measuring. The expense of the crop, as I reckoned it, was—
Preparing the land to sow, \$3 00
Manure, 1 50
Sowing, 7 50
Weeding, 2 50
Digging, 19 00
Total of value, \$31 05
Total of cost, 19 00
Total of profit, \$12 06

JOHN KEZER.
Winthrop, Nov. 14, 1844.

Onions.
To the Committee on Crops.

The crop of onions, for which I claim the Society's premium, amounts to fifty-two bushels, raised on about twenty-one rods of gravelly loam land. The most of it was manured last fall, with horse manure, and plowed in. The seed was sown soon after the frost was out in the spring, having previously sowed half a bushel of salt on the ground, and as much more soon after the seed came up, and about one bushel of old lime, and in about two weeks from the second time of applying salt, as much more was put on. The salt I consider a good fertilizer, and annoying to the maggot fly, which the late has committed such depredations upon the onion crop in Maine.

DANIEL TABER.
Vassalboro', 11th month, 4th, 1844.

GRANO. Captain Town reports that the excavation of Ichaboe bade fair soon to leave nothing more to excavate. They had got down to the rock on which the deposits of guano rested. The body of a man had been found, imbedded in the guano, and from the depth at which it lay it was supposed to have been there some centuries; yet the flesh, hair, nails, &c., were in perfect preservation. Some eggs have been found also, very deep, but in excellent condition.

FRUIT.—The demand in England for American fruit is likely to become a matter of considerable importance. A large quantity of apples was sent there last season and paid well. Many orchards of 5, 10, and twenty thousand trees have lately been planted in the Hudson River Counties, with a view of growing apples for export to foreign countries. We see no reason why peaches from New-Jersey, and other Atlantic regions where they will grow, cannot be sent to England by steamers, and arrive in good condition.—Newark Advertiser.

Mechanic Arts, &c.

Whitman's Reaping Machine.
Some ten or fifteen years ago, Mr. Ezra Whitman, an ingenious mechanic of Winthrop, made a working model of a machine for reaping grain. It was designed to reap and thresh the grain all at one operation. Not being able to put the principles which he had thus designed and brought together, into actual practice, and being discouraged by others in regard to the practicability of such an operation, he let it alone for some years. Subsequently he attempted to put the reaping part of the machine into use, but the machine that he made for that purpose was not sufficiently strong to test the principles, and the failure of the structure, as is often the case, condemned the principle, in the estimation of those who judge first and think afterwards, if they think at all.

The old gentleman, however, has never given up the idea, and this winter has again constructed a working model, with many improvements, which we examined the other day. We have no doubt that, if properly and thoroughly constructed, as such a machine should be, it will work well on smooth lands. We believe there are no inventions of the kind in operation except Hussey's and McCormick's, which do a good business on the prairies. We wish some enterprising individual, well endowed with activity, faith and cash, would take hold with Mr. Whitman and put his machine into successful practice.

Coal Tar.
Has been recommended as a substitute for paint.

Not doubting its value when applied to brick or stone work, we confess some misgivings respecting its application to wood. This subject, however, rests solely upon its color. Cannot some of our readers give the result of their experience in the use of coal tar as a paint upon wood work in open exposure. We give the following extracts from the Trans. Soc. of Arts, which is expressive of the views we entertain, to wit:—that black is the worst color for painting wood work in the open air.

"There is nothing that will prove this evil more than by observing the black streaks of a ship after being in a tropical climate for any length of time. It will be found that the wood round the fastenings is in a state of decay, while the white work is sound as ever, the planks that are painted black will be found split in all directions, while the frequent necessity of caulking a ship in that situation, likewise adds to the common destruction; and I am fully persuaded that a piece of wood painted white will be preserved from perishing as long again if exposed to the weather as a similar piece painted black, especially in a tropical climate. I have heard many men of considerable experience say, that black is good for nothing on wood, as it possesses no body to exclude the weather. This is, indeed, partly the case, but a far greater evil than this attends the use of black paint, which should entirely exclude its use on any work out of doors, which is its property of absorbing heat. A black unpollished surface is the greater absorber and radiator of the same; consequently, black paint is a less preservation of wood than white. Wood having a black surface will imbibe considerably more heat in the same temperature of climate than if that surface were white, from which circumstance we may easily conclude that the pores of wood of any nature will have a tendency to expand and rend in all directions when exposed under such circumstances; the water, of course, being admitted, causes a gradual and progressive decay, which must be imperceptibly increasing from every change of weather. The remedy to such an evil is particularly simple, viz: by using white instead of black paint, which not only forms a better surface, but is a preventive to the action of heat, and is more impervious to the moisture. The saving of expense [ultimately] would also be immense; and I am convinced that men of practical experience will bear me out in my assertion."

THE IRON TRADE IN EUROPE. The iron trade on the continent of Europe is rapidly extending. The following are some of the statistics of the business:

Prussia employs in furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron, 8,674 workmen, who produce 130,000 tons annually; and 6,600 workmen, who produce 72,000 tons of bar and plate iron. In Bavaria, 14,750 tons of cast and wrought iron are annually produced. In Wurttemberg, 8,900; in Baden, 17,750; in Saxony, 12,150; and in the other German States of the Zoll-Verein, of cast iron, 101,150; wrought iron, or works in wrought and cast iron, 187,325 tons. In proportion to the population, these quantities are not great, since they only amount to fifteen and a half pounds for each person throughout the Confederation. In France, the proportion is above 22 lbs.; in Belgium, it is about 26 lbs.; and in England, it is as high as 55 to 56 lbs. to each person.

A NEW INVENTION.—A writer in the Boston Atlas describes what he calls a new invention for transmitting letters and telegrams, as follows:—Suppose a metallic tube of one inch diameter within, to be laid by a rail road of forty miles or less—at each end shall be a small air forcing pump; also, if necessary, an exhausting pump may be used at the same time, of adequate power to charge an air chest to a sufficient degree for the speed required. From this chest, at a proper distance, will be a feeder properly constructed for the reception of any article proper to be forwarded, as not to permit the escape of air in putting them in. The parcels are rolled in this paper wrappers, and are put into the receiver. Then, by one motion of the hand they are on their passage—and with inconceivable swiftness are driven to their termination. A more extended experiment than has been made, is in contemplation, and will be exhibited in this city within a few days, of which notice will be given.

MAMMOTH LEAD.—This lead is situated in Jefferson county, in this State, about ten miles from Hillsboro', the county seat, and about fifty-five miles south of the city. The proprietors have lately struck a cavern, which opens about thirty feet wide with mineral on all sides, the top and bottom layers or strata are horizontal, and vary from one to four feet thick, of pure Galena; the length and depth are not yet ascertained—one hundred feet in length is apparent from the entrance. This is probably as rich a vein as any yet discovered in this or any other country.—[St. Louis Republican.]

RICH DISCOVERIES.—A silver mine has been opened in East Tennessee, of great value. The company who own the mine are making extensive preparations for working it. The ore, it is said, is very rich, being considered worth two hundred and fifty dollars per ton.—[Ohio Farmer.]

NEW STEERING APPARATUS. An important and beautiful improvement in the apparatus for steering a ship, has been invented in the course of last year, at Boston, by some ingenious Yankee, which, it is said, exceeds all others in safety, certainty and quickness of action. It consists of a small sized mahogany wheel, working on a screw of great power in concert with heavy coggs at the head of the rudder, which is moved by it with such ease that a child ten years of age, can handle it as a toy, even in gale of wind.

The brig Martin W. Brent, at N. York from Havana, brings the first cargo of copper ore, first smelted in the United States, at an experimental furnace in Brooklyn. Hillsboro' great quantities of copper ore have been shipped from the United States, and other Atlantic regions where they will grow, cannot be sent to England by steamers, and arrive in good condition.—Newark Advertiser.

Down with the Postage.

We are not disposed to be suspicious or to accuse our "brother man" unjustly, but we must state that we believe there is a secret hostility, in certain quarters, against the reduction of postage, and that this "undercurrent" is sufficiently strong to prevent any thing of any essential relief being done soon by our lawgivers and lawbreakers in Congress assembled.

Now, will the people have a reduction of postage, or not? Will they have the postage reduced to two cents? We have not the least doubt that an overwhelming majority of the people are in favor of such a reduction. Then let them say so. And if the members of this Congress will not comply with the request, let them see that none go there again who are opposed to this measure. Make it a test question.

The population of the Union increases rapidly, and correspondence also increases rapidly. In 1838 the number of letters passing through the post-office was seventy-five millions, (75,000,000); in 1843 it was two hundred and thirty millions and fifty thousand, (230,050,000). Now let us look at this increase a little, arithmetically. Suppose that the seventy-five millions averaged a postage of ten cents each, it would make a revenue of seven million five hundred thousand dollars, (\$7,500,000). Well, now suppose this increase of letters, viz., two hundred and thirty millions and fifty thousand, had been put at a postage of two cents, it would make a revenue of five million six hundred and three thousand dollars, (\$5,603,000), almost equal to the revenue of '28—but the extra increase which would have taken place, had the postage been put at two cents, would have swelled the revenue far higher.

A writer in the Christian Citizen, makes the following calculation, which is entitled to consideration. In speaking of the reduction of postage in England and the results, he says, England has seven millions of persons who can read and write, and they send two hundred and forty millions of letters annually. We have six millions who can read and write, (we believe there are more than that,) and if our six millions are as much disposed to write as the seven millions of Great Britain, we should send two hundred millions of letters annually, which, at two cents each, would amount to four millions of dollars; to which add half a million for newspapers and pamphlets, and we have four and a half millions, a revenue more than sufficient to meet all the wants of the department.

The above calculation falls short of the actual amount of letters which would be sent annually. Instead of two hundred millions, as he says, we send over two hundred and thirty millions now. Allowing thirty millions of them to be franked, we have the two hundred millions required. But we hesitate not to say, that if the franking privilege were done away, and two cents postage adopted on letters, the amount of letters would nearly double in three years, and the income be considerably more than sufficient to defray all prudent and necessary demands and expenses of the department. Down with the Postage!

Magnificent Rail Road Project.

A Mr. Whitney, of New York, said to be a distinguished merchant in that city, has come out with a project of a rail road from the shores of Lake Michigan to the mouth of the Columbia river. From this point a line of steamers are proposed, which shall run to China. In this way the whole China trade will be brought over the United States—perhaps.

All that Mr. Whitney asks of the Government, in aid of the scheme, is a grant of the land over which the road passes, only sixty miles wide. A pretty little farm for a quiet man to have. The road would be twenty-one hundred miles long, and he would thus acquire one hundred and twenty-six thousand square miles, or about twelve millions of acres; which, at five dollars per acre, would give him sixty millions of dollars. But he estimates the rail road to cost fifty millions; so if he can make his plan work, he means to make the Government, in effect, build the rail road and give it to him, and ten millions of dollars besides. We'll bet a biscuit that Mr. Whitney is a Yankee.

Dying Confession of a Horse Block.

It is not a thousand years ago that our worthy old grandfathers, instead of riding in a splendid pair seated in settees and cushioned chairs, and moving through creation twenty or thirty miles per hour, were fagged to mount a pillion on the croup of a Naraganet pacer, behind their husbands, around whose bodies they placed one arm and held on "like all possessed," to keep them from falling. Even our venerable self can remember the fall of the knee-buckles and cocked hats, which used to come to the parish kirk with his auld wife behind him, clad in the comfortable old riding hood, and sitting quietly on the feather-stuffed pillion, as they jogged along after the rate of forty miles in fifty hours. In those days in order to assist in mounting, a huge block used to be placed near the door of every dwelling house, store, and tavern, and near the meeting house were placed some half dozen or more, in order to accommodate as many of the congregation as they could at once.

It so happened, once upon a time, in the goodly town of Buxford, that a jolly devotee of Bacchus had prolonged his devotions at the shrine of the purple God, so late, that the darkness of midnight had settled over the land before he started for home, and being in that state of glorious bewitchment which renders a man positively uncertain of his own identity, he encountered one of those appendages (horse-blocks) in what he supposed to be his path. "Where-for (hiccup) wherefor, sir, do you impede (hiccup) progress of a gentleman?" addressing himself to the impudent horseblock, which had the insolence to return no answer to the demand. "It is plain, (hiccup) it is very plain, sir, that you deserve (hiccup) deserve chastisement for your (hiccup) your impertinence," and suiting the action to the word he commenced an assault upon the supposed intruder, which, being not very firmly placed, tumbled down upon the poor man, who fell beneath, and was thereby fastened to the earth, and accordingly began to "holter" with all his might. Some were hearing the outcry went to the rescue, and having heard his story, humored the joke by lynching the horseblock and forthwith hanging it on a tree near by; on which, the next morning, was found the following dying confession.

For an assault on a poor man,
I hang up here, exposed;
Although I have not caused his death,
Yet him I've sadly bruised.

To hurt him I had no intent—
I met him as a friend—
He clinched me fast, and down we went—
It liked to have proved his end.

Friends being nigh, they took me off
And set the poor man free;
And for this crime I sentenced am
To hang upon this tree.

POLITICAL.



Stoo Key!

BOSTON ELECTIONS.—The good old city of Boston has been in a regular "muss" this two months, about "who shall be cap'n." They have had five "regular built" trials for Mayor, and nobody "can't come in" if they are ever so good looking.

At one time they had a Mr. Alderman, and the whole city were practically and factually on the "no Government" principle. They had to get a special act of the Legislature to keep themselves together, and put the hoops of the law around their "body corporate" to keep the splinters from "flying off the handle" by the centrifugal force of the political whirl they had got into. The fact is, the Native Americans thought that "some things could be done as well as others," and came to a "definite conclusion," some time ago, that they would have the Mayor this year; and the dogs stick to it yet, in spite of the "lamentations here or elsewhere."

As we before said, they have had five trials, and made no choice. We think about the seventh time they will come in. That will be about as many efforts as it took Bob Bruce's spider to get to the top of the web. The Whigs are uncommonly shrewd in the contest. They have started a fresh nag at every race, and at the last heat they had two. The Democrats first started their favorite jockey that has rode "Post" so long, and the way he cracked the leaders was a caution to Job. The count stands thus:—

THE CITY ELECTION.—The result of the fifth trial (yesterday) to elect a Mayor for our goodly city, resulted in no choice, as will be seen by the table below. Of course, it is not official, but we think it will prove very nearly, if not quite, correct:—

Wards.	Davis.	Homers.	Parker.	Eustis.
1	512	165	58	54
2	161	202	27	42
3	484	268	69	71
4	400	124	152	242
5	382	141	208	136
6	299	149	186	105
7	277	84	248	138
8	165	107	77	67
9	266	96	268	191
10	457	142	119	172
11	592	206	78	109
12	293	164	47	62
	4289	1848	1537	1409

There were 89 scattering votes in addition to the above, making the aggregate vote 9172.

It will be seen that Mr. Davis' vote is strongly increased, and is greater than this time of either two of his competitors, and yields 298 votes of an election.

Two Aldermen, Messrs. Perkins and Leavitt, were elected, so that there is now a quorum of that branch and consequently we are no longer without a City Government.—[Bee.]

LIBERTY PARTY CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. This is the season for candidates for Governor. They will be starting up by and by, as thick as Canada Thistles round a brush heap. The Liberty Party have opened the ball by nominating James Appleton, Esq. of Portland, for candidate for Governor.—The Democrats and Whigs will speak out next.

PERFECTLY EXCUSABLE, LADIES. We would beg leave to say to those Ladies who were so sorry that we did not have a formal invitation to the Fair, that we should have attended, "hit or miss," if we had not been so exceedingly busy in our Office at that particular time. So we will excuse each other, and we'll try to be there the next time.

TEACHING BOYS OF A LARGER GROWTH. The Olive Branch says that a society has been organized in Boston for the purpose of educating such grown up people as have been deprived of the advantages of education, and who feel desirous, even at this late period of life, to remedy this defect. This is a good move, and we hope that it will meet with the hearty approbation and co-operation of all the ignorant old boys in the land.

The school is to be opened three evenings each week for instruction in the elementary branches of English education, as soon as two hundred applicants signify their disposition to pay ten cents a week.

Why require two hundred? Better way is to begin with a smaller number rather than give it up.

HOW AN' YOU, HORRORS? In the French translation of Milton's Paradise Lost, the passage "Hail, horrors, hail!" is rendered thus: "Comment vous, portez vous, les horreurs," which, in plain English, is "How are you, horrors?"

OHIO CULTIVATOR. A new semi-monthly agricultural paper, M. B. Bateham, Editor, has come to hand. It is of the true farm-staple character, and as we knew it would be, judging from the labors of brother Bateham while connected with the Genesee Farmer. It is published on the 1st and 15th of every month, at Columbus, Ohio, at \$1 per annum.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL. We have received an agricultural paper with the above title. It is in octavo form, and is published once a month in Montreal, by William Evans, Editor and Proprietor. Mr. Evans was formerly Editor of the British American Cultivator, and is a good writer. He seems to have the good of the Canadas at heart, and labors hard and zealously to rouse the farmers up to their best interests. By the way, friend Evans, they say you have the best horses in and about Montreal of any place in the north. Is it so?

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. The following are the officers of Franklin Division No. 2, for the present term: Eleazer Smith, Acting P. W. P.; Alexander Kincaid, W. P.; Charles Freeman, W. A.; Charles Lothrop, R. S.; Benjamin Gaselin, A. R. S.; Daniel C. Stanwood, F. S.; J. L. Heath, T.; John H. Hartford, C.; Bryan Stackpole, A. C.; Charles Lovejoy, I. S.; Charles Stilkey, O. S.

Belfast and Quebec Railroad.—The enthusiasm and determination of our citizens in this enterprise do not abate. In spite of the severe storm on Tuesday evening, a large number assembled at the adjourned meeting. Measures were taken to procure a renewal of the charter. Assurances of co-operation in the enterprise have been received from various sections.—[Belfast Journal.]

THE ROTHSCHILDS EXCOMMUNICATED.—Our last advices from Jerusalem, says the Gazette des Tribunaux, mention that the Synagogue of that city, whose members are known for their deep aversion to every innovation, and to progress in general, have pronounced a sentence of excommunication against all the Israelites, who should participate, either as collectors or donors, in the subscription now open in Europe for the purpose of encouraging agriculture among the Jews of Asia, and establishing at Jerusalem a hospital and schools for adults and children of both sexes. Among the persons visited with this anathema are the heads of the different branches of the Rothschilds, who have subscribed 100,000*l.* towards that charitable undertaking.

"Hail Columbia! Happy Land!"

ABOLITIONISTS IN SOUTHERN PRISONS.—Seven persons from the North are now in Southern prisons for assisting slaves to run away from their masters: Thompson, Work, and Burr (formerly students in Dr. Nelson's Mission Institute) are in the Missouri Penitentiary under sentence for 12 years; Rev. C. T. Torrey, of Massachusetts, in the Penitentiary of Maryland for five years; Delia A. Webster, of Ferrisburgh, Vermont, in the Penitentiary of Kentucky for 2 years; Jonathan Walker, of Harwich, Massachusetts, in prison in the Territory of Florida, for 4 years; and a Mr. Boyd, in the Penitentiary of South Carolina, for 4 years. In addition to these, the Rev. Mr. Fairbank, a Methodist clergyman, is in jail at Lexington, Kentucky, awaiting his trial on a charge of the same character.

Chorus.—"For ne'er shall the sons of Columbia be slaves, While the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls a wave."

"The Maine Farmer, at Augusta, is complaining for want of a town clock. Some of the folks there don't know when to go to bed—and worse still, when to get up."—[Eastern Argus.]

True, and there is a hard "Case," now and then, from Portland, that is in the same predicament.

Death of Mr. Stanwood.—Meeting of the A. W. T. S.

At a meeting of the Augusta Washington Temperance Society, held at 22½ Main Street, Wednesday evening, January 22d, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Since our last meeting, death has been among us, reminding us of our own frailty. Our late President, Mr. Stanwood, was with us on Monday evening, actively engaged in the cause dearer to his heart, and before the next day's sun had reached its meridian, his spirit had gone to the God who gave it.

It becomes us to bow in humble submission to a dispensation of Providence which has thus suddenly deprived this society of a worthy and beloved member and a highly valued and useful officer, whose untiring efforts in our cause will long be remembered; the committee, therefore, beg to inform the family of a kind and affectionate husband and father.

Feeling deeply our own loss, and sympathizing with his afflicted family, let us exhibit our regard for his memory "by doing with our might all that our hands find to do" for the promotion of that glorious cause in which our lamented brother was so deeply interested.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our sincerest sympathies under a bereavement so sudden and afflictive, and we commend them to that Being who has said, "My grace is sufficient for thee."

Resolved, That a committee be raised to make the necessary arrangements for our attendance upon his funeral.

Voted, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the papers of this town, and a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

J. S. LAMSON, Secretary.

Further from Mexico.

A Havana paper of January 8, received at Boston on Wednesday, contains advices from Vera Cruz to the 2d.

Santa Anna's deposition from the Presidency was decreed by the Congress on the 17th of December. Generals Bravo and Valencia were appointed commanders in chief of the army. Santa Anna protested against all the acts of General Herrera, the newly appointed President, and declared his intention of marching at the head of 12,000 men against the capital.

General Cortazar has declared against Santa Anna. On the 20th of December the Congress empowered the generals in chief to declare the capital in a state of siege, but gave them no authority to enter into any treaty with Santa Anna.

Santa Anna had addressed divers letters to General Herrera but the latter had taken no notice of them. One was a summons to surrender the city within 20 days. It was presumed at Vera Cruz that Gen. Paredes would capture the capital on the 1st inst., at the head of 7000 men.

Under date of 2d January, a private letter says: "The mail from Mexico did not arrive yesterday, because Santa Anna is situated between the said city and Puebla, with 4000 infantry and 2000 cavalry.—We do not know what course he will pursue, but it is believed that he will be compelled to embark at Tuxpan, for I do not believe he will come here."

The Mexican Congress had passed a resolution to close their session, both ordinary and extraordinary, on the 31st of December. The Gov. of Vera Cruz had ordered all shops and counting-rooms to be closed at 4 o'clock, and also all the public offices, and that every person should be present at the exercises of the national militia.

It is said that Gen. Santa Anna collected in Guanajuato, in the space of 8 days, \$262,000 from individuals, and that Gen. Facheo had gone to the fair of St. John, to extort money from the merchants at the fair, giving them drafts against \$500,000 said to be in possession of the government of Vera Cruz.

Mexico. We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Tripler, a passenger in the schooner F. A. Brown, arrived yesterday from Havana, for the information which follows:—

Mr. Tripler left Vera Cruz for Havana on the 2d inst. in the British mail steamer Dove, which vessel reached Havana on the 7th inst. At the last accounts, Santa Anna was at San Martin de Semeoluca, about four leagues from Puebla, with a force of about 6000 men, mostly mounted on horses taken from the inhabitants. Gen. Paredes being in close pursuit with an army of 9000 men, manœuvring and avoiding a conflict, as a matter of policy, as Santa Anna's forces were daily decreasing on account of desertions from his ranks, while Gen. Paredes was rapidly acquiring strength.

The city of Mexico had been well fortified, and every precaution taken to prevent or repel an assault. The aqueducts had been opened and the mole which surrounds the city filled with water, and there was a force of 30,000 armed citizens prepared to defend it.

A decree had been issued by the Mexican Congress declaring Santa Anna a traitor and an outlaw, and authorizing any one who may meet with him to take his life. Measures had also been adopted to prevent his escape, by guarding the different airports and other outlets, and it is believed that he must eventually be captured.

Mr. Tripler states that the whole country is in a state of the utmost confusion—robberies of travellers were committed daily, and he himself was twice stripped of whatever was valuable about him, in his progress through Mexico. The new government would be no more than a name, if not immediately opposed to the annexation of Texas, as the former, and Americans are held in great abhorrence, and receive frequent insults at the hands of the Mexicans.

[Charleston Courier.]

DUFF GREEN.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 12th inst has the following paragraph:—

It is now ascertained that President Jones has revoked Gen. Duff Green's recognition as a public agent. Various conjectures have been indulged in as to the cause of this extreme measure—some of them quite derogatory to the diplomatic acumen of the United States functionary, and others a little less equivocal in their import. The Texas President, for some reason or other, whether of a personal or political character, whether because General Green insinuated a menace of a bribe to his excellency, as the rumors have it—has seen fit to repel all further intercourse with him. Be the reason for this conduct what it may, a *faux pas* of some sort has been made which, seen through the medium of surmise and exaggeration, looks both ugly and boding in high degree.

CASUALTY. We learn that Benjamin, son of Mr. Ben. Ellwell of this town, a lad about 15 years old, was shockingly mangled on Monday last, by being caught in the machinery in the Match Factory. It appears that he was carelessly amusing himself in playing with the machinery, when a shaft caught his vest and hauled him around with such velocity as to cause his death in about three hours. His ankles were broken, but very little other external injury could be discovered. After being disengaged from the shaft, which was almost instantly, he expressed the opinion that he was not much injured.

[Gardiner Blade.]

Doings of the Legislature.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Holden, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide that a plurality shall elect at the second trial for Representatives to the Legislature, and to Congress.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve in favor of John H. Boynton.

The Resolve for the repair of the road from the military road to the mouth of the Fish river, was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Dunn, authorizing the money to be expended under the direction of the Governor and Council, instead of the Land Agent.

After some debate Mr. Dunn's amendment was lost, 6 to 11.

Mr. Otis offered an amendment, providing that the agent appointed to expend the money named in the Resolve, should render a true and just account, under oath, to the Governor and Council, of the expenditures of the money.

Mr. Swan suggested some difficulties, as the agent would have the expenditure of a joint fund, it would be unreasonable to require him to account for the expenditure of the money appropriated by Massachusetts. He saw no propriety in requiring him to account to the Governor and Council, as he would have to account to the Land agent, who appointed him.

Mr. Otis replied that it required only an account of the money appropriated by Massachusetts.

At the suggestion of Mr. French the resolve was laid on the table.

The Resolves in favor of Texas and Oregon were then taken up—the question being on Mr. Tallman's amendment to substitute the substance of the minority resolutions for those of the majority.

Mr. Tallman addressed the Senate at length in support of the amendment, and in reply to the previous remarks of Messrs. French, Frye, and others. The subject was then laid on the table.

HOUSE.—Mr. Noyes moved to reconsider the vote yesterday, passing to be engrossed a bill, repealing "An act establishing Town Courts."

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Farrow moved that the Bill be indefinitely postponed. The motion prevailed—yeas 70, nays 47.

Mr. Barnes by leave laid upon the table bill in addition to act establishing Town Courts.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 22.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Dunn, Ordered, That the Committee on Retrenchment be directed to inquire into the expediency of altering the law in relation to Hawkers and Peddlers.

The Resolves in relation to Texas and Oregon, were then taken up—the question being on Mr. Tallman's amendment, to substitute the majority resolutions for those reported by the majority of the committee.

On the substituting the first resolve, the question was negatived—yeas 7, nays 20.

The remaining resolutions were rejected, the vote being the same as the first.

So the amendment to substitute the minority resolutions for those reported by the majority of the committee, was rejected.

Mr. Holmes then moved to amend by inserting the following after the sixth resolution, viz:—

Resolved, That we consider Democracy as based upon equal rights and recognizing the fundamental principles of our institutions, that "all men are born free and equal," it is the imperious duty of Texas to abolish Slavery throughout the country, and when annexed become annexed as a free State.

After some pleasantry between Messrs. Dunn, Holmes, Tallman, and French, the amendment was rejected—yeas 3, nays 23.

Mr. Holmes then addressed the Senate, at considerable length, in opposition to annexation.

Mr. Sherburne moved to strike out the words, "if not designed," in the resolve which reads, that placing the subject of annexation on sectional grounds, &c., is calculated, "if not designed," to defeat the measure. The amendment was agreed to.

After some unimportant discussion, as to the propriety of laying the Resolves on the table, the Senate adjourned without taking any further question.

HOUSE.—Petition presented and referred—Andrew Moxley et al. for log rafting company on Kennebec River.

Passed to be engrossed—bill authorizing the sale of the Congressional Meeting House in the West Parish, Bethel.

Communication from Samuel Mayall—Representative elect from the towns of Gray and Harpswell resigning his office, by reason of ill health.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the Speaker was directed to notify the towns of Gray and Harpswell that a vacancy exists in their Representative district.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

SENATE.—The Resolves concerning the occupation of Oregon and the annexation of Texas, were taken up—the pending question being on laying them on the table, which was taken and lost. After a few remarks by Mr. Dunn pressing immediate action, for the reason that too much time had already been occupied in their consideration, the Resolves were passed to be engrossed by a silent vote.

The bill to incorporate the Bangor Steam Navigation Company, was taken up—the question being on its indefinite postponement, and after some debate the bill was laid on the table.

HOUSE.—Reports and Resolves, in relation to the annexation of Texas, came from the Senate. The report and resolves of the minority were indefinitely postponed; that of the majority, passed to be engrossed.

Bill, in addition to an act establishing Town Courts, came on its passage to be engrossed. Some amendments were offered and accepted, after which the bill was indefinitely postponed—yeas 77, nays 48.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

SENATE.—Notice ordered—on petition of Hamon Jacques et al. for a division of Bowdoin of Jas. S. Hackett et al. that a part of Industry and Anson, may be set off to New Vineyard.

Passed to be engrossed—resolve in favor of David Brown.

Mr. Mill called up the Resolve (appropriating \$3000, provided, Massachusetts appropriated a like sum) for the repair of the road leading from the military road to the mouth of Fish river; and the amendment offered by Mr. Otis, requiring the agent to render an account of the expenditure, under oath, to the Governor and Council—adopted. After some remarks, Mr. Dunn moved to lay the resolve on the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Holmes, from the Committee on Military Pensions, reported a resolve in favor of Nicholas Coffin, accompanied by a statement of facts. The resolve was read and to-morrow assigned.

Resolve in favor of Sabattis Neptune, was twice read and passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Bray, Ordered, that the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire into the expediency to report a Resolve authorizing the Treasurer to receive any and every sum of money due from the United States, or credited by the United States, as the portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands, under the Distribution Act, belonging to this State.

Finally Passed—Resolve in favor of John H. Boynton.

Mr. Kelsey laid upon the table, Resolve in favor of Sabattis Neptune, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, who reported in favor of its passage. The Resolve had its several readings and passed to be engrossed.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

SENATE. Mr. Wood moved the reconsideration of the vote referring the petition of Samuel Hoar, asking for relief, on account of poverty; stating that his two wives had borne him 26 children, 19 of whom are still living. The motion prevailed and the petition was laid on the table.

Finally Passed—Resolve in relation to taking a new Valuation—Resolve in favor of John H. Boynton.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill additional in relation to the Public Lands in unincorporated places.

Presented and referred—Petition of James Dimmore et al., to be incorporated as a Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

HOUSE. Report of the Select Committee on the vacancies in the Valuation Committee, came from the Senate.

Mr. Farley moved to amend, that it be recommended to the committee with instructions to report that the delegations from those counties which have no member upon the valuation committee, have leave to select some individual to fill such vacancies.

After some debate in which Messrs. Farley, Chapman, Perkins of Hallowell, Allen, Perry, and Perkins of Augusta, participated—previous question was moved by Mr. Johnson, and the Report was accepted in substance.

Message from the Senate proposing a convention forthwith in the Hall of the House, for the purpose of filling the vacancies existing in the valuation committee. House concurred.

IN CONVENTION.

On motion of Mr. Dunn, Messrs. Dunn, Otis and Frye of the Senate, and Messrs. Blaney, Burbank, Marston, Brown, Henderson, Walker and Doane of the House, were appointed a committee to receive, sort and count the votes for four members of the valuation committee to fill the vacancies. The committee reported as follows:—

Necessary to a choice,	105
Stephen Woodman had	53
Daniel C. Emery "	100
Leavitt Lothrop "	100
Joshua Merrow "	84
Joab Harriman "	21

Blanks

The four gentlemen first named, were declared elected. The Convention then separated, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 27.

SENATE. Read twice and tomorrow assigned—Bill to incorporate the trustees of Litchfield Academy.

Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Sabattis Neptune.

Mr. Holmes laid upon the table—Resolves relation to the reduction of postage, which were read and tomorrow assigned for a second reading.

Foreign News.

Later from England.

The packet ship Oxford arrived at New York from Liverpool, on Monday night, bringing dates to the 18th ult., five days later than previous arrivals. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are less favorable. The closing of the continental rivers by the frost has also checked the export trade.

The Bank of England has given notice that they will lend money on approved bills of exchange at 2-1/2 per cent.

The iron steamer Great Britain had made a trial trip, and proved a fast sailer. It is fully equipped with 12 or 13 knots, and that too, with but little vibration, and with scarcely any noise. The steering qualities of the vessel, after being submitted to several tests, are spoken of in high terms.

GOLENE ENGINES.—Four of the largest locomotive engines ever constructed are about to be built for the Sheffield and Manchester railway. The cylinders are to be 18 inches in diameter, 5 feet, the wheels, six of them, 4-1/2 feet diameter, and all six coupled. The weight of the engine alone, when loaded with fuel and water, is 24 tons. It is calculated that on a level they will draw separately from 1000 to 2000 tons.

IRISHMEN.—Eight murders and open assassinations continued throughout Ireland. Two brothers, Protestants, who had taken a farm from which some Catholic tenants had been ejected, were murdered by some persons unknown. Several persons had been shot in their houses, a few beaten to death in roads, and a faction fight took place, in the south of Ireland, where a large number of infuriated men savagely fought over a corpse which had been brought to the churchyard for interment, until several were more or less wounded.

FRANCE.—There is nothing of importance from France. The Duc d'Aumale and his bride had arrived in Paris, and were to be married on the 20th. Private letters from Paris state that there is no hand in France more manufactured cotton goods than would suffice to supply the market for three years.

POLAND.—The accounts from the frontiers of Poland state that it was in consequence of communications from England that the Polish nobles were recently arrested on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy against the government.

SPAIN.—From which news to Dec. 8, all looks gloomy and threatening. Zurbano has not yet been discovered in his hiding place, but two of his sons have been put to death. The military dictator who now usurps power in Spain indulges in, in the mind, yet the nation stirs not.

PORTUGAL.—The municipal elections have been carried, according to some of the accounts, at the point of the bayonet. The deputies have assented to a measure for raising five per cent. to July of the existing taxation.

FROM CHINA.—The Treaty concluded in July last by Mr. Cushing at Macao, with King, the Imperial Commissioner, has been ratified by the Emperor, and went into effect Sept. 25th, at Canton.

In Canton the hatred to foreigners seems to continue unabated. A letter dated Sept. 18th, states that on that morning a chop had been sent in by the mob, threatening they would destroy the whole of the Factories, should the English attempt to rebuild them.

Arrival of the Cambria.—The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on Friday morning last. The news is of little importance. The British press teems with attacks upon Mr. Tyler—his Message—Mr. Calhoun's letter, and all the correspondence connected with the annexation question. The Times says Mr. Calhoun's letter will not only irritate the whole British Empire, but will also irritate the whole British people.

It impugns their honesty and sincerity in a cause—the abolition of slavery—upon which, if upon any subject, the public mind is not merely unanimous, but fixed and unalterably made up.

Agrarian outrages and murders continue to disgrace the name of the United States.

The funeral of the Earl of Limerick was most disgracefully treated by the populace. The carriages were pelted with stones, and the relatives of the deceased were obliged to flee for their lives.

The Constitution says that the marriage of Queen Isabelle II. with the Count of Trapani is finally determined on.

It is contemplated by government to send out another expedition to the Arctic Regions, with the view of discovering the North or North-west passage, between the Atlantic and Pacific.

A meeting was held in London, at Exeter Hall, Lord John Russell in the chair, for entering into subscriptions, and devising means of relieving Father Mathew from his embarrassments. About 2,000 persons were present.

FRANCE. The King opened the chambers on the 26th ult., in speech with which little fault can be found, even by Frenchmen, and with every one else must necessarily feel satisfied. The King eulogizes everybody and everything. The war of Morocco is, of course, alluded to, in complimentary terms. The visit to Queen Victoria produces the most elaborate passage in the speech. The prosperity of France is mentioned with an eagerness that would seem to indicate a belief in its existence.

SPAIN. Zurbano continues to escape the pursuit of his bloodhounds. Craft seems to have exhausted itself in discovering his whereabouts. The Queen of Portugal closed the Cortes in person on the 14th instant. That that lady, however, is to be opened on the 24th of January. The government, it is said, contemplates the introduction of an act to abrogate the privileges of foreign residents. It is aimed more especially at the English in Portugal.

The cold has been dreadfully severe at Madrid. The number of political officers who have been executed since the removal of Espartero is 214, and of this large number only twelve had been tried.

TURKEY. A sensation was created in Constantinople, on the 27th of November, by the sudden departure of Sir Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador. It appears that he had demanded satisfaction of the Porte for certain pecuniary claims of British subjects, for the ill-treatment of a Greek subject by the Pacha of Trebizond, and some other grievances; and the Turkish government being tardy, he had gone on a shooting cruise to the Dardanelles, as a sort of earnest that if he did not soon receive a suitable reply he would take his departure altogether. Sir Stratford returned from his cruise on the 28th of November, when the negotiations were renewed, but not in the happiest terms.

The Overland Mail brings no news of importance. The sickness among the troops in India is appalling.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.—The editor of the Woodstock Herald, in noticing the frightful death of the young lady who recently lost her life by falling from the Tabernacle Rock at the Falls of Niagara, in an attempt to pluck a wild flower, relates the interesting particulars:—

We happen to know something of leaning over this Table Rock, and it is right that people should be made aware of the danger they incur in trying the experiment. It is not the mere losing of balance that constitutes the danger. There is an irresistible fascination. We tried the experiment some years ago. Having heard that such fascination did exist, we determined to ascertain whether it was so or not. Accordingly having laid down flat on the Table Rock, with a strong man holding each foot, we looked over the fearful precipice into the foaming, boiling surge below, and before many minutes we felt an overwhelming impulse, which, but for the physical force with which we were restrained, would have induced us to plunge at once into that unfathomable 'hell of waters.' It was a moment of exquisite pleasurable sensation, but a moment, the bare recollection of which, strikes every chord of our soul with inexpressible horror.

A late number of the Liverpool Mercury says that in the gaming-houses in that town, recently broken into by the police, false dice were found among the gaming implements seized, and the brass divisions of the roulette tables were found to be so contrived as to obstruct the ball at the will of the manager.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE. The Ferret, 10, Commander Oake, captured on the 25th September, a schooner with 400 slaves on board, six days out. She was without colors, papers or chart, having, it is supposed, been all thrown overboard. No person would acknowledge to be the captain, whom the crew reported dead, or even give her name, or say to whom she belonged, or where found. It is believed her name is the Adventure, of 140 tons, belonging to Rio de Janeiro. At the time of capture, the Ferret was on her passage to St. Paul de Leonde, distant about 250 miles.

KENSINGTON RIOTERS SENTENCED.—Edward Sherry and Terrence Mullen, Irishmen, convicted of riot in Kensington, in May last, were sentenced on Saturday at Philadelphia, to be imprisoned in the Moyamensing Prison for three years, each, and to give security in one thousand dollars each to keep the peace for one year after the expiration of the imprisonment. These are the two men who took each an active part in disturbing and assaulting the Native American meetings on Monday and Tuesday. Judge Jones told them that all the dreadful consequences which followed the outrages they were guilty of, were justly chargeable to them. The prisoners were both married men, and the parties scenes with their wives and children were distressing.

Robert McQuillin, an American lad, convicted of riot in Kensington, was sentenced to an imprisonment of one year in the county prison, and to give security in five hundred dollars to keep the peace for six months when his term of imprisonment expires. Judge Jones said that the offence of this prisoner was far less aggravated than that of the other two.

WRECK OF THE DORCHESTER. Capt. Britton, of the ship Rochester, told Capt. Caldwell, of the Rochester, when taken from the wreck, that he "had no idea that there could be a living being on board of her—but I have made it an invariable rule, through life, whenever I see a wreck, to get as near her as possible, and ascertain all I can about her, and make sure that there is nobody alive on board before I leave her." "We supposed," he continued, "it was some timber ship, which had been drifting about there for months; but resolving that I would adhere to my rule, I altered my course, although we thought it useless at the time. Thus, by following this rule, Capt. Britton was the means, in the hands of God, of saving the lives of forty-five human beings—and in the circle of their friends and acquaintance, of making the hearts of hundreds sing for joy!"

How different the result and how different must be the feelings of Capt. Britton, from what they would have been if he had passed by and reported, "lat. 50 N. long. 29 W. saw a ship totally dismantled, sea making a complete breach over her—weather squally and coming on night, could ascertain nothing further about her."

GREAT WEALTH. A New York publication, says the Albany Citizen, gives the names of 750 citizens of that city, whose aggregate wealth is set down at the enormous sum of two hundred and eighteen millions eight hundred thousand dollars. A fine property for a young man just starting in life, or for an old one who is about leaving it. Among these wealthy ones, we give the names and reputed wealth of the following:

John Jacob Astor,	\$25,000,000
Stephen A. Mott,	10,000,000
Estate of Stephen Van Rensselaer,	10,000,000
Wm. B. Astor,	5,000,000
James Lenox,	3,000,000
P. P. Stuyvesant,	2,500,000
There are five worth, each,	1,500,000
There are ten worth, each,	1,000,000
The remaining range, from \$800,000 to \$100,000,	
Harper & Brothers, the great publishers are set down at \$1,000,000. Edwin Forrest is ticketed for \$100,000. For the benefit of our bachelor friends, we will just hint that two widow ladies, ages not stated, are put down at \$1,500,000 each. There are also a number of widows with ranges from \$1,000,000 to \$100,000. These are all, probably, prizes in the lottery of life.	

ALARM AT ST. LOUIS. The people of St. Louis, Mo., have just announced a new movement in the Mississippi, directly opposite their city. The channel of the river, it is evident, is undergoing an important and rapid change, deflecting from the city to the other side of the Island in that river, so that there is just apprehensions that the steamers will not, in time, be able to reach the city wharves.

DR. BECHER. The following is the testimony of one of the patriots of the people in favor of cheap postage:

A Postage Meeting was held in Cincinnati the other day, and Dr. Beecher was present, advocating the most extreme reform with his characteristic energy. "I am the representative of a class of persons," said the venerable divine, "who suffer more from this exorbitant tax than most men, as our correspondence is usually great, and our means small. I have paid four thousand dollars during my life upon letters which grew out of my clerical duties, and the burden was heavier, when I was a poorer man even than I am now. I want to be relieved of this, if practicable, for the rest of my life." Again, he said, "I have given a large family to my country, and it has been so ordered that whenever I receive a letter from any of my children, children of small things, I must frequently be twenty-five cents. This is too heavy a tax upon the domestic intercourse of the people." [N. Y. Mirror.]

HOPE.—"Cultivate the faculty of hope. It is better than money—for the more you use it, the larger it grows."

Very true—there is nothing like hopefulness—hope on, hope ever. To be sure, most of us find that when our hope is realized, it is not the thing we expected it to be. The point has been attained; but it is often that distance lends enchantment to the view, and we are rather disappointed in the results of our own success. But what of that? Is it not a provision, to keep us from indolence and stagnation?

Away, then, after another hope—start hopes in succession, for the sake of the pleasure and health of your spirit. Always have something to look forward to; cultivate the hope of happiness as an essential constituent of happiness. He who has done with hoping is a living death. His vitality is exhausted, and grim despair demands him as her own. Combat such apathy with all your might. Compel yourself to take interest, even if it is only in trifles. Be, in this respect, as much like a child as you can; and if the prospect of a new hat, or of another pair of shoes, can tickle your fancy, why should you not enjoy the prospect? Misanthropy often affects to despise those who feel great interest in small things; but let it reveal, if it can, in bitterness: the worse part is to extract honey from every flower, however humble and insignificant—a multitude of little hopes are pleasant companions, to swarm around our footsteps.

Kennebec County Washington Temperance Society. The annual meeting of the Kennebec County Washington Temperance Society will be held at the Town Hall, in HALLOWELL, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1845, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A general attendance is earnestly requested. The members of the Society in the county are members of this society.

Per order, **ARIEL WALL.** Hallows, Jan. 25, 1845.

Boston Flour and Grain Market, Jan. 25. Flour.—The market through the week has sustained little variation in prices. The sales of Genesee for the most part of the week were at \$4.88 & \$4.94, but at a close, no good brands could be bought at the former price. 600 bbl. St. Louis, Eagle Brand, sold at one of the trade at \$4.75 per bbl. cash, and some parcels fancy brands \$5 & \$5.4.

GRAIN.—There has been no important operations in the market during the past week, and prices have been uniform for good qualities of meal and corn. The principal sales have been for yellow flint, 48 @ 50c, and white 47 @ 48c per bushel. Southern Oats 31 @ 32c, Delaware 33 @ 34c, Northern 35c per bushel; 150 bbl. white Beans, good, within quotations.

WOOL. American Full Blood - - - - - 40 @ 4
Smyrna - - - - - 38 @ 4
Prime Saxony fleeces, washed, per lb. - - - - - 44 @ 4
Smyrna, washed - - - - - 20 @ 2
Buenos Ayres - - - - - 10 @ 1
Pulled wool, Northern superior lambs - - - - - 36 @ 3
No. 1, Lumbia - - - - - 24 @ 3
No. 2, - - - - - 23 @ 2
No. 3, - - - - - 14 @ 1

Brighton Market, Jan. 20. At market 600 Reef Cattle, 775 Sheep, and 250 Swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week—extra \$3 @ \$5.25; first quality \$4.75 @ \$5; second quality \$4.25 @ \$4.50; third quality \$4 @ \$4.25. Swine.—One small from \$1.75 to \$2.25; Western from \$2.25 to \$3.50.

Wool. American Full Blood - - - - - 40 @ 4
Smyrna - - - - - 38 @ 4
Prime Saxony fleeces, washed, per lb. - - - - - 44 @ 4
Smyrna, washed - - - - - 20 @ 2
Buenos Ayres - - - - - 10 @ 1
Pulled wool, Northern superior lambs - - - - - 36 @ 3
No. 1, Lumbia - - - - - 24 @ 3
No. 2, - - - - - 23 @ 2
No. 3, - - - - - 14 @ 1

Brighton Market, Jan. 20. At market 600 Reef Cattle, 775 Sheep, and 250 Swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week—extra \$3 @ \$5.25; first quality \$4.75 @ \$5; second quality \$4.25 @ \$4.50; third quality \$4 @ \$4.25. Swine.—One small from \$1.75 to \$2.25; Western from \$2.25 to \$3.50.

Wool. American Full Blood - - - - - 40 @ 4
Smyrna - - - - - 38 @ 4
Prime Saxony fleeces, washed, per lb. - - - - - 44 @ 4
Smyrna, washed - - - - - 20 @ 2
Buenos Ayres - - - - - 10 @ 1
Pulled wool, Northern superior lambs - - - - - 36 @ 3
No. 1, Lumbia - - - - - 24 @ 3
No. 2, - - - - - 23 @ 2
No. 3, - - - - - 14 @ 1

Brighton Market, Jan. 20. At market 600 Reef Cattle, 775 Sheep, and 250 Swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week—extra \$3 @ \$5.25; first quality \$4.75 @ \$5; second quality \$4.25 @ \$4.50; third quality \$4 @ \$4.25. Swine.—One small from \$1.75 to \$2.25; Western from \$2.25 to \$3.50.

Kennebec County Agricultural Society.

THE Annual Meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be held at Mr. Churchill's Tavern, Cross Roads, Hallowell, on Wednesday, Feb. 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the choice of officers for the ensuing year. It is desirable that a full and punctual attendance be given, as business of importance will come before the meeting. The Trustees give notice that the subject of selecting a permanent place for holding the future meetings, will be acted upon.

Per Order, **RUSSELL EATONS, Rec. Sec.** January 21, 1845.

A Card. The "Ladies Circle" of the First Baptist Society of this town, gratefully impressed with the kindness of their friends, hereby present their sincere acknowledgments to those ladies and gentlemen, who rendered their assistance in preparing and contributing various articles for their late sale, and to the public generally for their liberal patronage.

L. M. COREY, Sec'y. August, Jan. 28, 1845.

Hymeneal. Till Hymen brought his love-deighted hour, There dwelt joy in Eden's rose bowyer! The world was sad!—the garden was a wild; And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In Randolph, on the 15th inst. by Rev. Mr. Poole of Whitefield, Capt. Thomas R. Poole of this town, to Miss Sumner S. Prescott of Randolph.

In Gardiner, Mr. George M. Atwood to Miss Lucy Whittey.

In Bath, Mr. John Donnell to Miss Mary Marriott; Mr. Thomas J. Tucker to Miss Sarah E. White of Georgetown.

In Brunswick, Mr. Charles S. Penell to Miss Coraelia P. Adams.

In Belfast, Mr. William Poole to Miss Sarah Thurston; Mr. William Wells to Miss Sarah E. Lunt of Calais.

In Montville, Mr. Samuel Varney of Levant, to Miss Mary J. White.

In Belmont, Mr. Joseph Prescott to Miss Julia A. Frohock.

In Northport, Capt. Thomas R. Pillsbury of Thomaston, to Miss Mary Brown.

In Portland, Mr. William H. Howard to Miss Martha D. Pickett; Mr. John Goodnow, Esq., of Hiram, to Miss Sarah P. daughter of Mr. John W. Appleton, Esq.

In Oldtown, Mr. R. Shackley of Portland, to Miss Eliza A. Blackstone; Mr. Isaac E. Richardson of New Gloucester, to Miss Susan M. Davis.

In Surbridge, Mass., Mr. David Benson aged 51 years, to Miss Susan Hevett of Charlton, aged 16 years.

David, his name and age of old.

West fort single hand and bold And captured the heart of Miss Hewett.

Obituary. Spirit! thy labor is o'er, Thy term of probation is run. The steps are now bound for the untrodden shore, And the race of immortals begun.

In this town, 6th inst. of consumption, Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. Joseph Beale, aged 38 years.

In Hallowell, 22d inst. of consumption, Miss Louisa, daughter of Mr. Richard M. Pinckham, aged 15 years.

In Hallowell, on Saturday last, Samuel Melvin, Esq. aged 50.

In Bath, Mr. Nathaniel Harding aged 25 years; Mr. Matthew Hinkley, aged 68 years.

In Arrowsic, Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins, aged 42 years.

In Belfast, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Capt. James Gammon, aged 46 years.

In Montville, Mrs. Jane Wheaton, aged about 116 years.

In Woodstock, Capt. Harrison Whitman, aged about 33 years.

In Corville, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Ephraim Carrier, aged 73 years; Mr. Moses Flinders aged 55 years.

In Bloomfield, Mrs. Sally P. Weston, wife of Mr. John W. Weston, aged 45 years.

In Gorham, Mr. Eben Peble, eldest son of the late Mr. Enoch Peble, of Gorham, died on the 10th inst.

In Freedom, Mrs. Caroline Clough, wife of Mr. Gorham Clough, Esq., aged 31 years.

To the Honorable W. Emmons, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

THE Petition and Representation of DANIEL TABER, executor of the last will and testament of MOSES STARKY, late of Vassalboro', in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, respectfully shows, that the personal estate of said deceased, which last came into the hands and possession of the said executor, is not sufficient to pay the just debts and demands against said estate by the sum of eight hundred dollars—that said part of only said real estate will suffice to meet the same.

It is respectfully requested that the Court will order that the said executor be authorized to sell the said real estate, and to convey all of the real estate of said deceased, which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL TABER.

GEORGE C. MACY,

General Commission Merchant, Store No. 22, Straight Wharf, NANTUCKET, Mass., Continues to make Liberal Advances on all kinds of Eastern Produce.

Messrs. W. & F. H. WHITTEMORE, Boston. NOBLE & STURTEVANT, Nantucket, Jan. 21, 1845.

DR. B. T. CURRIER, SURGEON DENTIST. HAS taken rooms at the MANSION HOUSE, where he will remain during the session of the Legislature.

To all who wish for his professional services, he most respectfully invites a call, and they can be assured that any operation in his line will be conducted with the most skill and success.

Dr. Currier has lately returned from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, where he has had the most extensive means of informing himself of all the new improvements in his profession; he has also furnished himself with the best instruments and material for filling that can be procured, and he feels assured that he can give the most perfect satisfaction.

It is unnecessary for Dr. C. to make any statement in regard to his work to those who are acquainted with his skill and success in this winter, with whom he has not the pleasure of an acquaintance, he would most respectfully invite to call if they are in need of the services of a Dentist.

August, January, 1845.

NEW GOODS, DIRECT FROM NEW YORK. A. J. PIERCE has this week received from Boston and New York, a large and desirable assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

Cloak and Dress Goods of New and Elegant styles, and at lower prices than were ever heard of in this market.

Cloths and Cassimeres at very low prices, by the yard, or manufactured into Garments at prices which defy competition.

August, Nov. 1, 1844.

CLOCKS. EIGHT DAY BRASS CLOCKS, also Alarm and Common Wood Clocks, Manufactured by Daniel Pratt, Jr., and warranted, for sale at reduced prices at PIERCE'S Furniture and Crockery Store.

August, Jan., 1845.

Spur Heads for Grist Mills. THE subscriber would inform those who are about erecting or repairing Grist Mills, or other machinery, that he is prepared to manufacture and supply them at short notice. He has fitted up one of Palmer's machines for dressing and trimming them, so that they will fit in the nicest manner and cannot fail to give complete satisfaction.

Apply to ALLEN LAMBOURD or to the subscriber at the East end of Kennebec Bridge.

August, January, 1845.

POTASH at retail, by DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL, No. 3, Market Square.

German Tonic & Aromatic Bitters. FORMERLY Prepared by Dr. D. P. Bradley, Boston. This fine Herbal Medicine is a compound of superior excellence and perfection, highly refined; extremely grateful to the taste and remarkably warming, stimulating and invigorating in all its effects on the system. It is eminently powerful and concentrated yet smooth and delicate in the most delicate.

It is an unquestionable and never failing remedy for impurity of the blood, indigestion, dyspepsia, jaundice, loss of appetite, faintness, sinking of the stomach, looseness of the system, weakness, dizziness, and general debility of the system.

It is also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitutions broken down by sedentary employments, and has been extensively used by clergymen, students, editors, printers, clerks, seamstresses, and numerous others, whose health has been injured by confinement and close application to business. It restores the action of the stomach, increases the quantity of blood, and imparts to the man and emaciated and debilitated the vigor and glow of confirmed health.

The price of the German Restorative is \$1 per bottle. For sale by J. E. Ladd, E. Fuller, and Dillingham & Bicknell, August, S. Adams, S. Page & Co., and B. W. Bates, Hallowell; H. Smith & Co., A. F. Perkins, and G. M. Woodworth, Gardiner; F. S. Bowles & Co., H. Hyde, and A. G. Page, Bath; Wm. Baker, Brunswick; E. D. Naes, Wiscasset; N. Perkins & Co., Topsham; A. Painted, Waterville; J. H. Fogg, and George Colburn, Portland; G. L. Fenn, East Wrentham; Thomas Frye, Vassalboro'; H. Nason, Farmington; A. F. Parlin, and Fuller & Dyer, Skowhegan; C. Patten & Co., and G. W. Ladd, Bangor; and wholesale and retail by

January 9, 1845. SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, for Consumption of the Lungs, sold by Jan. 13. DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption. THE Great English Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption, is the Hungarian Balm of Life, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the name of the Great English Remedy.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the worst cases that can be found in the community, and that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as confirmed and incurable. The Hungarian Balm has cured and will cure the most desperate of cases. It is no quick nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balm of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, asthma, fever, night sweats, emaciation and general debility, hectic, nervous, sleeping cough, and croup.

It is sold in full bottles, at \$1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence, showing the unequalled success of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court Street, Boston.

Agents, Messrs. S. S. KROOKS, No. 4, Merchants' Row, DILLINGHAM & BICKNELL, J. E. LADD, Hallowell; S. Page, A. Pease; Gardner, H. Smith & Co.; Waterville, R. W. Ray; Wiscasset, J. B. Smith; Belfast, H. Washburn; Bangor, D. Dugbee; Portland, E. Mason; Thomaston, F. Fogg, & Co.; Bath, A. G. Page.

Testimonials of the efficacy of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balm of Life.

Mr. BROOKS, Sir—After repeated and unsuccessful trials of various other prescriptions for Coughs and Consumption, I was induced to use Buchan's Balm, sold by you; and it gives me pleasure to state that I have found it in my case to be an agreeable, quick, and sure remedy.

August, Oct. 19, 1844.

Having made satisfactory trial of Buchan's Balm of Life, I fully concur in the above statement of Mr. Evelyn.

FRANCIS DAVIS.

August, Oct. 19, 1844.

A New Game. THE Race of Improvement by Dr. BUSBY, just published and for sale by EDWARD FENNO.

Nov. 19.

L. YALE'S Patent Mill Dogs. THE subscriber is agent for the sale of Yale's Patent Mill Dogs, for County of Kennebec; all in want of a good self setting machine, are requested to call at the mill dam and examine one of these machines in operation. They may also be seen at the steam mill in Bath, Wiscasset and Brunswick.

I. G. JOHNSON, August, Sept. 6th, 1844.

New Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber having opened shop at his old recently occupied by CHARLES BROWN, next door North of Wm. Hunt, invites his old customers and the public generally to call and examine his stock, consisting of the following desirable articles, viz: Superfine and extra superior English, German and American Broadcloths; Cassimeres and Doeskins of almost every color, among which are some very desirable styles; a good assortment of Beaver Cloths.

Rich Vestings. Some of the richest Vestings ever offered for sale in this town,—rich figured and plaid silk Velvet; splendid rich Cassimeres; woolen and satin Vestings; which respectively invites customers to examine and judge for themselves. By calling at this establishment, gentlemen can have their garments made in the latest fashion and in a superior manner. All garments made in this establishment warranted to fit.

The proprietor is a Practical Tailor with many years experience in business, and paying particular attention to cutting he is enabled to sell Clothing as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.

Boston Almanac for 1845.
CONTAINING a business directory and a new map
of Boston. Just received and for sale by
EDWARD FENNO.
Augusta, Jan. 1, 1845.